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## The Times' Daily Short Story.

### MY ROOMMATE

(Original.)

I was traveling one summer on business and had collected about \$500 from a man who insisted on paying in gold. I stopped overnight at a hotel so crowded that I was obliged to take a room with another man. He was in bed when I went to the room, and I did not see him, for while I was undressing he had a sheet drawn up over his face and was apparently sound asleep. I placed my money in my inside vest pocket and, rolling up the vest, placed it under my pillow. This being done, I locked the door, which was near my bed, lay down and went to sleep.

I was awakened in the night by the sound of some metallic substance dropping on wood and by a light shining in the court saw the dim figure of a man near the window placing something in a drawer of the bureau. Then I heard him shut the drawer very cautiously so as to make the least possible sound. Instinctively I felt under my pillow for my vest. It was gone!

Surely I had been robbed, and it was evident that my gold had been deposited in the bureau drawer. But why had the robber not kept it on his person? And why had he not taken it away? He had only to unlock the door and pass out. But he would have to pass very near to my bed. Indeed the lock was within a few feet of my head, and I remembered that the bolt went into the socket with some difficulty and noisily. Doubtless the man feared to awaken me? He would avail his opportunity. Meanwhile it was not necessary that he should run the risk of being caught with the money on his person.

I lay awake a long while deliberating what to do. I had no arms with me; besides, I am not disposed to risk my life with one of these desperate fellows. One doesn't know when they may consider it to their interest to kill. I must use artifice. Should I wait till I could hear the man drawing the heavy breath of a sleeper, then crawl to the bureau, open the drawer, take the money, crawl back to the door, open it and bolt? I dismissed the plan at once. The man probably would not go to sleep, and if he did the opening of the drawer might awaken him. No; this plan was not to be thought of.

The next plan I considered was to get up and touch the electric button. But this would not work, for I did not know where the button was located. Besides, the robber might finish me before I could accomplish the purpose.

While I was ruminating I heard the man turning in bed. He was evident-

ly not asleep. Then he got up. I heard him feeling about for something. The next sound was that of his getting into his clothes. He was going to get up and deliberately walk away with my money.

A plan came to me, on which I acted at once. I groaned. The man stood still in a dark corner. Evidently he had not calculated on my being awake. I groaned again, this time as though in excruciating agony. Still the man stood motionless and silent.

"I say," I cried, "you in the other bed! Call for help! I'm dying!"

"Um-ah! What is it?" in the tone of one suddenly awakened.

"I want a doctor!"

"What's the matter with you?"

At this point I was taken with such severe paroxysms that I couldn't answer at once. "For heaven's sake, strike a light!" I said as soon as I could speak.

In a few moments the gas was lit, and a man in his nightshirt stood near the foot of my bed.

What should be my next move? If I asked him to rouse the house he might expect to lose his plunder and would probably take it with him.

"Can't you go downstairs," I said, "to the bar and bring me up a stiff glass of brandy with Jamaica ginger?"

He hesitated, apparently not certain of the best course for him to pursue. I began to groan again, this time fairly shrieking with pain, at the same time sitting up in bed and staring straight at him. I did this that he might not take the contents of the drawer unless he did it before my eyes.

"Stop your yelling," he said. "I'll get what you want."

He put on some of his clothes and went out. I listened till I could hear his footsteps no longer, then got up, went to the bureau and found my vest. A coin had fallen from the pocket, and it was this that had awakened me. I put the gold in my trousers pocket and the vest back in the drawer.

Should I get away or await his return? I had made up my mind to hide on my clothes and go and was partly dressed when I heard the man returning. I tumbled into bed and recommenced my groans.

"The bar's closed," he said.

"Is that so?" I asked despairingly.

"Then I must get up and go out to a drug store or die."

He did not offer to go for me, and, getting out of bed, I put on my clothes, writhing all the while. When I needed my vest I looked aimlessly about for it, then put on my coat and in another moment was in the hall, skimming along for life and my money.

Going below, I reported the circumstance. The police were telephoned for, the room was entered, but the thief had flown. Doubtless he had discovered that the money was missing and that I had outwitted him.

WILLIS BRISTOL GREENE.

### TO FLY LIKE A BIRD.

#### English Genius Invents a Winged Mechanical Air Ship.

Despite manifold discouragement in high places T. Hugh Bastin of Brixton, England, with the indomitable courage of the inventor who is assured that he has mastered a great problem, has succeeded in bringing very near to perfection a winged mechanical air ship, says the London correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

He has superseded his small model of 1901 by one of very considerable size whose powers of mechanical propulsion on the bird's wing principle, without the aid of any balloon attachment, are placed beyond a doubt, and the new air ship will probably make its first public flight at the forthcoming great exhibition at St. Louis.

The machine consists of a cylinder which for practical purposes will be from thirty-four feet to forty feet long and will contain two saloons each eight feet square fitted with two pairs of wings which by means of a differentiating crank are capable of reproducing every movement of the natural wings of a bird.

Each wing of Mr. Bastin's model can

be controlled separately, and one man working at one lever can regulate every requisite movement of soaring, steering, flying, hovering or ascending. The motive power is supplied by a petrol engine, and propulsion is achieved by the air resistance to the beats of the wing.

The model is a twelfth part the size of the air ship which when the necessary funds are forthcoming he hopes to build. Shaped cylindrically, it has a pointed nose and tail, while all the weight is below the wings, thus maintaining the equilibrium. The two pairs of wings are exactly the same in size, and neither of them approaches the extremities of the ship's body. When they are not beating the model needs two men to hold it back.

The little air ship has made a flight round the workshop, and the inventor is confident that his full sized air ship will when completed be able to attain a speed of from 150 to 200 miles an hour.

#### Agriculture in China.

Agriculture is comparatively easy work in China. The soil is so rich that a square mile of it is capable of supporting a population of 4,000.

### DR. ADLER ON CASSINI

#### Netted Jew Answers the Ambassador's Statements.

#### RUSSIA'S POLICY OF SUPPRESSION.

Jews Are Prevented, He Says, From Living in Agricultural Communities, Then Blamed For Not Being Farmers—Restrictions That Are Placed Upon Them.

Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, secretary of the International Jewish Association and editor of the Jewish Year Book, in the course of conversation the other day on the massacre of Jews in Russia, reviewed the statements of Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in a recent interview given out by him, which Dr. Adler treated as an authoritative utterance, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times. Quoting the declaration of the ambassador that "the unfriendly attitude toward the Jews is due to the fact that they will not work in the field or engage in agriculture," Dr. Adler said:

"In 1880 there were more than 100,000 Jews in Russia engaged in agriculture, the larger portion of them being in southern Russia. It is true that the tendency toward agriculture has been arrested, but this has not been since 1891, when the May laws of 1882 put a stop to the migration of the Jewish inhabitants of towns into the villages. It is not generous for a country to prevent Jews from living in an agricultural community and then blame them for not being farmers."

"Count Cassini next charges the Jews in Russia with being bankers and money brokers and taking advantage of the Russian peasants in this way. He will probably not be inclined to assert that any really large percentage of the more than 5,000,000 Jews in Russia are bankers and brokers. Moreover, the ill feeling which he describes as existing between them and the peasants does not apply to this particular incident at issue. Kishineff is a town of about 140,000 inhabitants, so that the question of the fury of the villagers would hardly come into the discussion."

"Since the ambassador makes a great point of the unwillingness of the Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits, and since he proclaims the failure of the agricultural colonies, it might be interesting for him to know that in 1889 there were 278 Jewish agricultural colonies in Russia, in which were employed 63,223 people."

"The ambassador states that the Jewish genius is appreciated in Russia and the Jewish artist honored. The May laws, to which reference has been made, restricts the number of Jewish students at the universities and gymnasiums, carrying these restrictions even to private technical schools established by the Jews themselves. Jews were forbidden to be army doctors, the college for veterinary surgeons was closed to them, they were prevented from acting as engineers, excluded from the civil service and only allowed to become members of the legal profession upon a special permit from the minister of justice."

"One of the reasons mentioned by the ambassador for the hostility on the part of the Russians is the unwillingness of the Jews to assimilate. One single incident indicating where the fault lies may be mentioned. The last figures available to me for the recruits in the Russian army are those for 1890, which show that during that year 15,831 Jews were drafted in the Russian army, yet none of them upon any account is allowed to become a commissioned officer. The Russian Jew has, however, the privilege of being killed in defense of his country. It is thus shown from a hasty examination of the interview of the ambassador that he has in no case given an accurate statement of the causes producing the riot at Kishineff under discussion, and one is led to the painful conclusion that he either is unacquainted with affairs in his own country or that he wilfully intended to mislead the American people."

"It might not be without interest for the public to know how the particular massacre was brought about. A few days before the Passover a Russian disappeared in Dubossari. The rumor spread that he had been killed by the Jews for ritual purposes. His body was examined and the conclusion reached that his death could not have been compassed for the purpose of securing his blood. Notwithstanding, a Russian paper published at Kishineff, called the Bessarabyets, published inflammatory articles against the Jews, and especially one just before the Russian Easter Sunday, and it was upon this day, and largely after leaving the church, that the Russians began to attack the Jews. There seems, therefore, to be a much closer connection between religious hatred and those riots than between them and the economic causes which the ambassador threw out."

"It may not be amiss in this connection to say, what is no doubt fresh in the minds of many American citizens, that no foreign Jew may enter the Russian empire for purposes of travel without subjecting himself to extraordinary restrictions, nor without agreeing to leave the country within a definite period. Such a restriction would even apply to a member of congress or of the British parliament or of the Italian cabinet, if a Jew. Something other than economic reasons enter here."

#### Calculating the Risk.

She—If you kiss me I'll cry!  
He—What do you mean—holler or just weep?—Detroit Free Press.

### GLAD HE IS NOT RICH.

Ex-Secretary Long Would Not Exchange Freedom For Wealth.

"I am glad I am not a rich man. I would not exchange my freedom, home life and content of heart for the wealth of a Morgan or a Carnegie," said John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at the recent Rockland (Mass.) Commercial club banquet, at which he was the guest of honor, says the New York Herald. A moment before he referred in a touching manner to the death of Frederick O. MacCartney, a socialist who represented Rockland in the legislature.

"I did not agree with Mr. MacCartney in his views," said Mr. Long, "but I respect the man for his sterling qualities. He was working for a principle which he believed to be right. Advances make the nation what it is today. Is not every man a part of the advance that is going on if he is sincere in his beliefs? I love to think of a man as an individual. We criticize severely the man who stands aloof, but he is working for the common good."

In speaking of socialism Mr. Long said there has been respect for the rights of property in the past and there always would be. If the reward is taken away there will be no incentive to work.

"Our mothers and grandmothers worked like slaves," he continued, "but the life of the people of today is rendered much easier by the accumulation of wealth. We live better and have more advantages than they had. We are living in an age of socialism as I understand socialism. I fear no theories, no fanatics and no millionaires, but I do believe in and trust in the judgment of the good, everyday people of this country to work out these problems. Wealth is all right, but it is not to be considered for a moment with a clear mind, good health and a clear conscience. The advances that are being made will work for the benefit of mankind."

### SEES AFTER MANY YEARS.

Scotchman, Blind From Birth, Recovered Vision After Operation.

A most touching and pretty story comes from a little Scotch village at the head of the bridge of Weir, where a man of thirty, blind from birth, has been given his sight by Dr. Maitland Ramsey of the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institute, says a special cable dispatch from London to the New York Herald.

He might never have had the veil of darkness removed had it not been for a student on vacation passing through the village. Hearing of the case, he made an examination and thought it possible to give the man, whose name is John Carruth, his sight. He brought the case to the notice of the institution. Carruth was taken there, operated upon and is now home again with good sight.

In describing his sensations when light first dawned upon him he said the first face he saw was that of the doctor. Then he saw the face of a nurse and knew she must be a woman, for the face was so pale and smooth.

His first meeting under altered conditions with his mother was the most pathetic incident of his recovery. "Lovely" was the word he used when he gazed on her face, and the mother's joyous cry, "Eh, lad, you can see—you can see!" made the hearts of those who heard it throb in sympathy.

Mentally this man of thirty is still but a child, but he is learning every moment. Already he can read time, distinguish his name and colors. His opinion of the world is that everything he sees is very great, everything is beautiful. His admiration for women is very touching. He thinks them all beautiful and good, so kind and gentle.

### COLONY OF FASTERS.

Plan of E. W. Conable, Who Has Bought 5,000 Acres in Arkansas.

Edgar Wallace Conable, the noted faster and vegetarian, has purchased 5,000 acres of land in Benton county, Ark., in the Ozark mountains, and will plant a colony of food reformers there, says a Colorado Springs dispatch to the Kansas City Times. A corporation with \$5,000,000 capitalization will be organized. Schools for physical and mental culture, factories, mills and other enterprises will be established. The land will be divided into small fruit farms and vegetable gardens. The use of meat will be prohibited, also alcoholic stimulants and tobacco. Fruits and vegetables will form the staff of life.

Fasts long or short, as may be required, are to cure the body of ailments, if any exist. The region abounds in fruits of all kinds, also mineral springs, timber, marble, slate, stone and other building material. Conable went to Colorado Springs from Illinois some time ago. He is editor of a monthly magazine, the Pathfinder, and author of various works on food reform. He will begin his colony in August.

#### A Fifty Mile Logging Road.

The latest important railroad enterprise projected in Maine is a fifty mile logging road running from Katahdin Iron works directly through the deep woods to Chesuncook lake, penetrating a region where there is scarcely a human habitation and not an acre of cleared land, says the Boston Transcript. The Katahdin Iron works was built twenty years ago from Brownville to the Iron works, a distance of fourteen miles. The iron mining industry failed, and since then the little branch has never paid expenses. It is now to be utilized in the building of the longest and most important logging road in Maine, and interesting developments in the lumbering industry are looked for in that region.

### MISSOURI'S NEW CAVE

#### Abode of Prehistoric Man Found Near Arkansas Line.

#### VALUABLE RELICS UNEARTHED.

Most Important Discovery Is That of Four Human Skeletons—Professor C. N. Gould Pronounces the Cave the Greatest Find of Its Kind on the Continent.

Professor C. N. Gould returned recently from southwestern Missouri, where he has been engaged in an inspection of a cave which promises to be of much archaeological value, says a special dispatch from Norman, Okla., to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. E. H. Jacobs, an archaeologist of Bentonville, Ark., discovered the cave and wrote to Mr. W. J. Moorehead, curator of the archaeological department of Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. Professor Moorehead sent for Dr. Charles Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Holmes of the bureau of ethnology at Washington and other specialists in archaeology. He also sent for Professor Gould of the University of Oklahoma to pass on the geological formation of the cave. The cave is four miles north of the Arkansas line and twelve east of the Indian Territory line. The cave is seventy feet long, a hole dug out of solid rock. The bottom is covered with a coat of ashes three feet deep, estimated in all at some 5,000 cubic feet. The only plausible theory in explanation of this peculiar formation is that the cave was formerly inhabited by cave dwellers and the ashes are those left by the fires they built.

Out of the debris of a and clay have been dug four human skeletons, together with bones is. The arms are unduly long and legs unduly short, which argues that skeletons belong to an ancient period. Flint instruments of all kinds, knives, spearheads, drills, as well as bone and stone instruments, are found in great abundance.

The surface of the cave is of limestone worn perfectly smooth, probably by long generations of use by the cave dwellers. Dr. Peabody tells of a sheepfold at Mycene of similar limestone worn smooth in a like manner by long use by the sheep.

Along the back wall of the cave the water pouring off the limestone has formed huge stalactites, which Professor Gould says must have been in process of formation for thousands of years. As these stalactites have formed above the coat of ashes in which the human skeletons and other relics of ancient times have been found the cave must be one of extreme age.

The most interesting discovery, of course, is that of the human skeletons. Only four prehistoric skeletons have ever been found up to the present time, three in Europe and one in America. The one found in America was dug out a number of years ago in California. Of those found in Europe one was the Engis skull, near Engis, Belgium, the second the Neanderthal skull in Germany, the third the Manot-Spy skull, near the village of Spy. These skulls were all found along the lower Rhine valley. They are all characterized by the low forehead, thick skull and other marks of a degenerate race. Up to the last year anthropologists have found no positive proof of the existence of a prehistoric race of men on the American continent. Last year, it will be remembered, a skull was reported to have been found near Lansing, Kan., and many theories were put forth as to its probable age and importance in solving the problem of prehistoric man in America. From later evidence it is probable, however, that this skull was not of ancient origin.

As far as known, the discovery of these four skeletons in southwestern Missouri is the first positive discovery of a cave man in America. Their antiquity is yet to be proved. The stalactites, however, the three foot coating of ashes and other evidences of like kind seem to prove that the discovery is indeed an important one. Professor Gould was the only geologist present at the investigation of the cave, and as almost the whole question of antiquity must be settled by a study of the geological formation his opinion in the case is of great value. Professor Gould is of the opinion that the cave is the greatest find of its kind ever made in America. Of course the work of excavation has only begun and the greatest discoveries are yet to be made in all probability. He thinks there is little question as to its antiquity and that the discoveries being made in the cave will be of invaluable aid in solving the problem of the prehistoric race of man which inhabited the American continent at one time.

#### Kaiser Wilhelm Fighting Neptune.

Heligoland, which passed from British to German sovereignty in 1890, is to be repaired, says the London Chronicle. One last effort is to be made to save it from disintegration. During the recent gales large masses of saline rock have fallen on the western side owing to the wash of the sea and the influence of rains. It is now proposed to begin work on a large scale, with the object of endeavoring to check further ruin. The large caves are to be filled with cement, and in one threatened spot a thick wall fifteen meters high is to be raised against the sea. These operations, which have been ordered by the Kaiser, will occupy two years. There is a widespread opinion in German naval circles that the island must be preserved at all costs to protect the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

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## Sunlight

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### THE ROYAL BOX.

Queen Alexandra is a lover of Wagner's music and has made several pilgrimages to Bayreuth.

The German emperor has more servants in his employ than any other monarch. Altogether they number 3,000, about two-thirds of them being women.

Princess Beatrice spends much of her time at Osborne cottage, Cowes, which was bequeathed to her by Queen Victoria. When in the Isle of Wight she dresses with marked simplicity. In town she dons rich gowns and superb jewels.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is possessed by a curious belief or superstition. He has the famous horse ridden by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria at the battle of Silivritza, and he is convinced that so long as he treats the animal well he will never lose his position in the principality.

#### New Cradle In Statuary.

The Duchess of Marlborough has started what the London Globe hints is likely to prove something more than a craze and what that journal thinks may lead to the establishment of a school of English culture, says the London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. The idea is to have statues of oneself and one's relatives, particularly one's children, made for the drawing room. The Duchess of Marlborough has had a tiny statuette of herself executed in white marble. She is reclining upon a sofa, wearing a clinging dress of empire shape. She has also a statuette of her eldest boy, the Marquis of Blandford, carved in a lying posture. It is about three feet long.

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